

struggles. The virulent pandemic of influenza has so far been the only outstanding accompaniment of the greatest of all wars, though in Germany, as already noted, the enormous number of Russian prisoners introduced the infection of small-pox, which obtained more hold than that country has ever experienced since it adopted its great system of vaccinal protection. It is too soon yet to prophesy that we have seen the last consequences of the European war in respect of epidemic disease. If, however, small-pox were to invade this country, the measures at our disposal and our preventive equipment generally should enable us to deal with it, despite the fact that, on the whole, we are going back on, rather than developing, our position in regard to general protection obtained beforehand. If the disease is of the mild or American type with low infectivity, it is all the less to be feared. If, on the other hand, the old European type of the Seventies should begin to develop, the means for meeting it are at hand. If vaccination of contacts, supplemented by isolation, disinfection, and the other measures for controlling epidemics were to prove insufficient, then I have no doubt that the spread of infection would result in the general adoption of the one solitary measure capable of controlling an extensive epidemic. That measure is vaccination, but it will be all the greater triumph of vaccination if even a limited resort to it under the modern method suffices to prevent any outbreak from assuming epidemic or pandemic proportions. Just as Lister's antiseptic system finds its greatest triumph in the aseptic system which evolved from it, in the same way success of the modern method of small-pox control will be the greatest triumph of the Jennerian prophylaxis.

In concluding these lectures, let me express my thanks to medical officers of health in various parts of the country who have kindly replied to many inquiries; to Dr. John Brownlee, of the Medical Research Committee, I am greatly indebted for aid in abstracting particulars from published reports; and I have again to thank the Royal College of Physicians for honouring me with the Milroy Lectureship for 1919.

REFERENCES.

- ⁵Glasgow Medical Journal, July, 1911. ⁶Public Health, July, 1904, p. 609; The Vaccination Question, 1914, p. 101; Public Health, March, 1917, p. 115. ⁷Public Health, July, 1904; The Vaccination Question, 1914, p. 44. ⁸Vaccination Inquirer, November, 1892, p. 128. ⁹Vaccination Inquirer, May, 1891. ¹⁰Dr. Priestley's Report, p. 97, and Royal Commission's Final Report, par. 483. ¹¹Public Health, p. 627. ¹²The Vaccination Question, p. 102. ¹³Ibid., p. 137. ¹⁴Stevenson and Murphy's Hygiene, vol. ii, 1893. ¹⁵Epidemics Resulting from Wars, Clarendon Press, 1916.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

INFANT FEEDING.

IN Dr. Laing's article in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of February 8th he refers to the system of long intervals and limited feeds advocated at many infant welfare centres, and expresses the fear that it will bring discredit on them, "for the mothers will find that babies fed in this manner do not do so well as others." As an infant welfare medical officer having some 1,000 babies under my supervision, I should like to express my entire agreement with Dr. Hickling in her reply to Dr. Laing. Fourteen years ago I saw such splendid results from the "three-hourly day and no night feeding method" adopted as the routine at some of the largest maternity hospitals on the Continent that I have recommended it ever since, with excellent results.

At present I have a dozen pairs of twins attending my clinics some of whom weighed only from 4½ to 6 lb. at birth, and all of whom have made good progress with three-hourly feeds during the early months. I found several of these poor mothers fed their infants only three-hourly from the first week because the process of feeding two, in addition to the necessary toilet, took so long that more frequent feeds were impracticable. I had a set of triplets attending one of my clinics brought up on what Dr. Laing calls "this system of starvation." At the age of 10 months none of the three weighed less than 20 lb., and they are still "going strong." To-day I examined a perfectly healthy baby weighing 19 lb. 10 oz. at 8 months old who, the mother assures me, has only been fed three times in the twenty-four hours—that is, at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 7 p.m.—ever since the age of 3 months, though I usually advise five or six feeds in the twenty-four hours at 3 months.

I have never been able to detect symptoms of starvation apparently due to three-hourly feeding. The infants suffering from the worst malnutrition I have seen recently were being fed two-hourly, some of them quite regularly, the mother said, and one of them every hour and a half. Scores of infants have been brought to me at hospital or clinic suffering from dyspepsia and loss of weight on two-hourly feeds, who have begun to gain weight the first week after the interval between feeds was changed to three or four hours.

While not wishing to be dogmatic, I am firmly convinced by experience (including residence at a hospital where my bedroom was next the mothers' and infants' wards) that nearly all normal babies make the best progress when kept eight hours at night without a feed from the first, though one or two teaspoonfuls of boiled water may be given if the infant wakes during the first few nights. The habit of sleeping for eight consecutive hours at night is invaluable to mother and baby, and leads to an improvement in the quality of the milk.

I fully agree with Dr. Laing that in infant feeding no hard and fast rule as to quantity is practicable. When consulted as to the quantity to be first given to a baby previously on the breast, I always take the size, weight, and appetite into account. I tell the mother she may need to increase the quantity, if possible keeping to the proportions suggested, till the baby is seen again in a few days.

Space prevents me from giving statistics, but from 100 unselected cards, taking all cases seen by me under a month old, when the interval between feeds was lengthened from two to three hours, I find the average gain in weight for the following months is from 1 lb. to 2 lb. 6 oz. in a month.

S. B. JACKSON, M.D., D.P.H.,

M.O. Deptford Antenatal and Baby Clinics, etc.; Chief Assistant to Dr. Cameron in the Children's Out-patient Department, Guy's Hospital.

PROFLAVINE OLEATE IN THE TREATMENT OF OPEN WOUNDS.

I HAVE read with interest the paper by Drs. Berkeley and Bonney in your issue of February 8th on the subject of proflavine oleate in the treatment of open wounds. During my work in France for the past two years I have treated all cases of open wounds with modified bipp. The formula for this is: Iodoform 2 parts, bismuth subnitrate 1 part, vaseline 12 parts, and enough hard paraffin to give the preparation the consistency of butter. This is spread thickly on a double layer of gauze and placed over the whole raw surface of the wound, whether flat as a guillotine amputation stump or irregular as a deep ragged wound of the trunk or limbs. This dressing need only be changed every second to fifth day, according to the amount of discharge from the wound. Like the proflavine oleate, it peels off the wound without causing any pain. Occasionally it may cause the granulations to become flabby if used for very prolonged periods, and then it should be replaced by some stimulating preparation, such as Mercière's fluid, which consists of iodoform, guaiacol, eucalyptol, balsam of Peru, of each 10 grams, alcohol 100 grams, ether 1,000 grams.

But at the present time surely no large open wound should be left to close by a gradual and lengthy process of granulation without an attempt being made to close it or at least diminish its size by secondary suture. As a preliminary to this operation, I have found this ointment excellent. It also has the advantages of being moderately cheap, easily made, and non-poisonous, even when used in large quantities and over lengthened periods. The painlessness of the dressings under this method of application is truly remarkable and is enormously appreciated by the worn-out patient.

Dublin.

R. ATKINSON STONEY.

As a result of the ordinance recently issued by the Civil Government of Madrid making vaccination compulsory more than 400,000 persons in the city and province have been vaccinated.

SURGEON-GENERAL MERRITTE IRELAND, Chief of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and Colonel Walter E. Bradley have been presented by General Pershing with the Distinguished Service Cross in recognition of their services during the war.

SPECIAL CLINICAL MEETING, LONDON, 1919.

APRIL 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.

NOTIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE.

To be filled up and returned to the HON. GENERAL SECRETARIES, Special Clinical Meeting, British Medical Association, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

Medical officers of the Overseas Forces of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and of Dependencies and Colonies are invited to attend the meeting. The date has been fixed in the hope that many of them will still be in this country. The Directors of Medical Services, Home and Overseas, have notified to Commands and Units that special consideration is to be given to applications from medical officers desiring to attend the meeting.

Officers of the Medical Corps of the United States Army are also invited to attend.

Officers of the Medical Service R.N., and of the R.A.M.C., and R.A.F. Medical Branch, are invited to attend, though not members of the Association.

Medical officers of the military forces are invited to make use of this form in notifying their intention to be present if they have not already sent in a similar form.

All Members of the Association also who propose to attend the Meeting are requested to fill up and post this form as soon as possible if they have not already sent in a similar form.

The Room for Registration at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, will be opened from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday and at 9 a.m. on the other days of the meeting. It is hoped that as many as possible of those who are attending the meeting will take the opportunity of registering on Tuesday afternoon as this will greatly facilitate all arrangements.

Offers of Hospitality by St. Thomas's Hospital.—In the event of members of His Majesty's Forces and others attending the Clinical Meeting in London being unable to obtain sleeping accommodation, the Treasurer and Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital have set aside the beds (60) in two vacant wards and will be able to provide breakfast. Early application should be made to the Honorary General Secretaries, Special Clinical Meeting, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

It is my intention to be present at the SPECIAL CLINICAL MEETING in LONDON and

Please write
distinctly.

I expect to be accompanied by _____

Name _____

Address _____

I would like to attend the RECEPTION by the PRESIDENT at the GUILDHALL on April 8th.

" " " CONVERSAZIONE given by the ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE on April 9th.

" " " POPULAR LECTURE, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., April 9th, 5 p.m. (Ladies may be invited, and early notice should be given to facilitate seating arrangements.)

For the Reception on April 8th and the Conversazione on April 9th, to which ladies will be admitted, the accommodation is limited, and it may be necessary to ballot for tickets. Please indicate your order of preference and whether you will be accompanied by a lady.

DINNER.

A Dinner, to which ladies may be invited, will be held at the CONNAUGHT ROOMS, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C. (near Lincoln's Inn Fields), on THURSDAY, APRIL 10th, at 7.30 p.m. Applications for tickets should be made at once to the Secretaries of the Special Clinical Meeting, British Medical Association, 429, Strand, W.C. 2. The price of the Dinner Ticket, 10s. 6d. each, should be remitted by Postal Order with the application. As the number of Tickets is limited early application should be made.

Please reserve a seat for me at the Dinner, for which I enclose a remittance of 10s. 6d.

Signature _____

[See next page.]

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE arrangements for the special clinical and scientific meeting of the British Medical Association to be held in London from April 8th to the 11th have been made by a committee of which Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., F.R.S., President of the British Medical Association, is chairman; it includes the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London; Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford; the Directors-General of the Medical Departments of the Royal Navy, of the Army Medical Service, of the Army Medical Services, France, and of the Canadian Army Medical Service, the Directors of Medical Services of the Australian Imperial Force and of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, the Deputy Director Medical Services South African overseas forces, the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, and the D.M.S. Royal Air Force.

LEAVE FOR OFFICERS.

The Director-General, Army Medical Service, has notified the Home Commands that special consideration is to be given to applications by medical officers for leave to attend the meeting. A similar notification has been issued by the Director-General, Medical Services, Overseas Forces of Canada, and by the Directors of Medical Services of the Australian Imperial Force and the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

ACCOMMODATION.

Hotel accommodation in London is difficult to obtain: many of the large hotels are still occupied by various Government departments, and the others are very full. Private hospitality will be offered by members living in London, but the full extent to which such hospitality will be available has not at present been ascertained. Meanwhile, those who intend to be present at the meeting are advised to secure rooms as early as possible. The offer by St. Thomas's Hospital is mentioned on p. i.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A reception arranged by the *Metropolitan Counties Branch* of the British Medical Association will be held at the Guildhall, London, kindly lent by the Lord Mayor, on the evening of Tuesday, April 8th, from 8 to 11 o'clock. The guests will be received at 8.30 p.m. by Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge, President of the British Medical Association, and by Dr. M. G. Biggs, President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch.

On Wednesday evening, April 9th, the *Royal Society of Medicine* will hold a reception at its house, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1. The guests will be received by Sir H. D. Rolleston, K.C.B., President of the Society, at 8.30 p.m.

On Thursday, April 10th, a *Dinner* will take place at the Connaught Rooms at 7 for 7.30 p.m. (10s. 6d. without wine).

Ladies may be invited to these entertainments, including the dinner. Academic or evening dress or uniform can be worn at the receptions at the Guildhall and the Royal Society of Medicine. The number of invitations which can be issued is in each case limited, and early application should be made.

The President of the *Royal College of Surgeons of England* will hold a reception at the College, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Wednesday, April 9th, from 4.30 to 6 p.m., when there will be an exhibition of Hunterian and Listerian relics, etc. Tea will be served at 4.30 p.m.

The President and officers of the *Royal College of Physicians of London* will receive members who would like to see the portraits and books at the College on Thursday, April 10th. Tea will be served at 4.30 p.m., and at 6 p.m. Sir H. D. Rolleston will give a Lurie Lecture, on cerebro-spinal fever, in the Library.

Stamp.

The SECRETARIES,

Special Clinical Meeting,

British Medical Association,

429, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

The meetings of the Sections will be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, which has been placed at the disposal of the Association by the Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., M.D.

Any modifications in the arrangements which may be found necessary will be shown by notices suspended in the Registration Room in the College.

SECTION OF MEDICINE.

DISCUSSIONS will be held as follows:

Wednesday, April 9th.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

War Neuroses.—Chairman: Sir DAVID FERRIER, M.D., F.R.S. Introducer: Lieut.-Colonel F. W. MOTT, F.R.S., R.A.M.C.

Thursday, April 10th.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Influenza.—(In conjunction with the Section of Preventive Medicine and Pathology.) Chairman: Colonel HAVEN EMEYSON, Medical Corps, U.S.A. The subject will be treated under the following headings:

1. Clinical Aspects. Introduced by Major-General Sir WILMOT HERRINGHAM, C.B., A.M.S.
 - (a) Short account of epidemics of 1918 in France. Contrast between clinical features of spring and autumn epidemics—for example, respiratory complications.
 - (b) Epidemic in England. Contrasts and resemblances to above.
 2. Epidemiology. Introduced by Captain M. GREENWOOD, R.A.M.C.
 3. Etiology. Introduced by Major F. B. BOWMAN, C.A.M.C.
- N.B.—The pathological aspects will be treated by means of demonstrations.

Friday, April 11th.—10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.—Chairman: Sir WILLIAM OSLER, Bt. The subject will be introduced by Brevet Colonel L. W. HARRISON, D.S.O., K.H.P., Lecturer in Venereal Diseases, Military Hospital, Rochester Row. A discussion will follow.

11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Prognosis in Cardio-vascular Affections.—Chairman: Sir JAMES MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.S. Introducer: Dr. THOMAS LEWIS, F.R.S. A discussion will follow.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

The following demonstrations have been arranged to begin at 2.30 p.m. on each day:

Wednesday, April 9th.

Neurological Cases. National Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square.

Diseases of the Chest. Brompton Hospital.

Mine Gas Poisoning: Demonstration of Rescue Apparatus and Organization. Lieut.-Colonel D. Dale Logan, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. At St. Thomas's Hospital.

Thursday, April 10th.

Newer Methods in Cardio-diagnosis. National Heart Hospital, Westmoreland Street, Marylebone.

Cases and Specimens illustrating Cardio-vascular Disease. Dr. Thomas Lewis, F.R.S. At University College Hospital.

Lantern Demonstration of Coloured Drawings of Throat in various Acute Infectious Diseases. Dr. H. Drinkwater. At St. Thomas's Hospital.

Friday, April 11th.

Air Force Tests at Royal Society of Medicine.

War Neuroses. Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Mott, F.R.S., Maudsley Clearing Hospital, Denmark Hill. A discussion will follow.

Interesting cases by members of the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

Venereal Disease.—On each day there will be a demonstration at the Military Hospital, Rochester Row, by Colonel L. W. Harrison, D.S.O. The demonstration will be in three parts,

each lasting half an hour. Visitors are requested to attend the parts in the order specified on the slips which will be handed to them at the door.

A. Syphilis:

1. Examination of patients.
2. Spirochaete specimens under dark-ground illuminations.
3. Apparatus for the administration of antisyphilitic remedies.

B. Prevention of Venereal Disease—Gonorrhoea:

1. Early Treatment.
2. Abortive Treatment.
3. Irrigation.
4. Instruments for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic gonorrhoea.
5. Cases of interest.

C. Laboratory:

- Microscopical specimens.
- Complement fixation in Gonococcal Infections.
- " " " " Syphilis.
- Gonococcal Vaccines.

Secretaries of Section.—Colonel R. J. MILLARD, C.M.G., D.D.M.S., A.A.M.C., 429, Strand, W.C.2, and Dr. H. BATTY SHAW, 122, Harley Street, W.1.

SECTION OF SURGERY.

Discussions on the following subjects have been arranged to take place in the morning of the day indicated.

Wednesday, April 9th.

Gunshot Wounds of the Chest.—Chairman: Sir GEORGE MAKINS, G.C.M.G. Introducers: Colonel T. R. ELLIOTT, D.S.O., F.R.S., and Colonel G. E. GASK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Thursday, April 10th.

Wound Shock.—Chairman: Sir ANTHONY BOWLEY, K.C.M.G. Introducers: Professor W. M. BAYLISS, F.R.S., and Dr. H. H. DALE, F.R.S.

Friday, April 11th.

A Review of Reconstructive Surgery.—Chairman: Sir ROBERT JONES, C.B. Introduced by Major R. C. ELMSLIE and Major W. R. BRISTOW, R.A.M.C.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Wednesday, April 9th.

2.30 p.m.—On Orthopaedic Methods, etc.; at the Special Surgical Hospital, Shepherd's Bush.

2.30 p.m.—At the Royal College of Surgeons, Colonel J. G. Adami, F.R.S., C.A.M.C., for Major Rhea, C.A.M.C.: Bone Inflammation and Bone Repair.

3.30 p.m.—At the Royal College of Surgeons, Specimens illustrating Wounds of Arteries, by Sir George Makins.

4.30 p.m.—Reception at the Royal College of Surgeons—Hunterian and Listerian Relics.

Thursday, April 10th.

2.15 p.m.—Cases of Plastic Surgery of the Face, by the staff of the Queen's Hospital, Sidcup; at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington.

3.15 p.m.—Cinematograph Lecture illustrating the Organization of a Hospital for Limbless Cases, by Colonel Sir John Lynn-Thomas, K.B.E., A.M.S.; at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington.

4 p.m.—Cinematograph Lecture on the Treatment of Fractured Femur, by Major Pearson, S.A.M.C.; at the Imperial College of Science.

3.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Professor Arthur Keith, F.R.S.: Specimens illustrating Fractures of the Skull; at the Royal College of Surgeons.

Friday, April 11th.

- 2.30 p.m.—On Orthopaedic Methods, etc.; at the Special Surgical Hospital, Shepherd's Bush.
- 2.30 p.m.—Material at the Army Medical War Museum, 5, Avenue Studios, 76, Fulham Road, S.W.1, by Lieut. Colonel F. S. Brereton, R.A.M.C.
- 2.30 p.m.—Colonel W. T. Lister, C.M.G.: Demonstration of Specimens illustrating War Injuries of the Eye; at the Royal College of Surgeons.
- 3.30 p.m.—Lieut. Colonel A. D. Reid, C.M.G.: X-ray Apparatus. At the War Office X-ray Laboratory, Hortensia Road, Fulham Road, S.W.
- 3.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Mr. C. Wallace, C.B.: Specimens illustrating Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen; at the Royal College of Surgeons.

Secretaries of Section.—Mr. C. H. S. FRANKAU, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., 57A, Wimpole Street, W.1; Mr. C. MAX PAGE, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., 134, Harley Street, W.1.

SECTION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

Discussions have been arranged for the morning meetings on the following subjects:

Wednesday, April 9th.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Dysenteries: Bacillary and Amoebic.—Chairman: Colonel S. L. CUMMINS, C.M.G., A.M.S. Introducers: Colonel L. S. DUDGEON, C.M.G., A.M.S., and Professor W. YORKE.

Thursday, April 10th.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Influenza.—(At a joint meeting with the Section of Medicine, q.v.)

Friday, April 11th.—10 a.m. to 12 (noon).

Malaria.—Chairman: Sir RONALD ROSS, K.C.B., F.R.S. Introduced by Lieut. Colonel S. P. JAMES, I.M.S. A Demonstration on malaria and an exhibition of specimens, arranged by Sir Ronald Ross.

12 noon to 1 p.m.

A communication will be made on a "Filter-passing" Virus in Certain Diseases, with especial reference to Polyneuritis, Encephalitis, Trench Fever, Influenza, and Nephritis, by Major-General Sir JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., A.M.S., Captain E. F. BASHFORD, R.A.M.C., and Captain J. A. WILSON, R.A.M.C.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Demonstrations have been arranged to take place in the afternoon, beginning at 2.30.

Wednesday, April 9th.—On Malaria. At the London School of Tropical Medicine. 3 p.m., Morbid Anatomy and Histology of Influenza, by Major S. W. PATTERSON, R.A.M.C.; at Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens.

Thursday, April 10th.—On the Pathology of Dysentery, by Colonel L. S. DUDGEON. Entamoebae, by Professor W. YORKE and Dr. F. W. O'CONNOR. The Local and Remote Effects of Injections of Quinine on Tissues, by Colonel L. S. DUDGEON. All at St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment.

Friday, April 11th.—On the Anaërobic Bacteria which Infect Wounds, together with an Exhibition of Specimens and Drawings illustrating Anaërobic Bacteria, by Miss Muriel ROBERTSON. On the subject of Filter passing Viruses in Influenza and other Diseases, by Major-General Sir JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., A.M.S., Captain E. F. BASHFORD, R.A.M.C., and Captain J. A. WILSON, R.A.M.C. On Rickettsia Bodies, by Dr. J. A. ARKWRIGHT and Mr. A. BACOT. All at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens.

Secretaries of Section.—Dr. J. A. ARKWRIGHT, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens, S.W.1; Major A. M. W. ELLIS, C.A.M.C., 429, Strand, W.C.2.

POPULAR LECTURE.

A popular lecture, on A Casualty Clearing Station at Work, will be given by Major-General Cuthbert Wallace, C.B., C.M.G., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on April 9th, at 5 p.m.; the chair will be taken by Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., Director-General Army Medical Service. Ladies are invited to be present; and, in order that seating accommodation may be arranged, it is asked that the Registration Office may be notified whether a ticket will be required, or more than one.

EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of surgical instruments, hospital furniture, drugs, foods, sanitary appliances, etc., will be held in the Physics Examination Hall, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, from Wednesday, April 9th, to Friday, April 11th, both days inclusive. Information as to space, which is being rapidly allotted, can be obtained from Mr. W. E. WARNE, Acting Financial Secretary and Business Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

THE WAR COLLECTION AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The collection of pathological specimens from the seat of war in France will be on view daily from 10 till 6 (on Saturday 10 till 1) at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. It comprises a large and complete series of gunshot fractures of the bones; and another series, equally complete, of gunshot injuries of the different organs and soft structures, as well as specimens of disease incident to warfare, the effects of gassing, trench nephritis, gas gangrene, etc.

Special demonstrations, each occupying about one hour, will be given at the College on each day, as notified under the Section of Surgery.

COTTAGE HOSPITALS.

There will be an exhibition at the Imperial College of Science of plans of Cottage Hospitals, kindly lent to the Association by architects. It is also hoped to exhibit plans and photographs of two military hutted hospitals.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Callard, Stewart, and Co., for luncheons and teas to be served in the corridor on the second floor of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Luncheon will be served from 1 to 3 p.m.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

The General Secretaries of the meeting are:

Mr. CUTHBERT WALLACE, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., 26, Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.

Dr. GORDON HOLMES, C.M.G., 101, Harley Street, W.1.

Mr. S. MAYNARD SMITH, C.B., F.R.C.S., 28, Wimpole Street, W.1.

The Chairman of the Programme Subcommittee is Colonel J. G. ADAMI, F.R.S., C.A.M.C., Pembroke House, 133, Oxford Street, W.1.

Communications regarding accommodation, entertainments, etc., should be addressed to the "General Secretaries of the Special Clinical Meeting," British Medical Association (Room 46A), 429, Strand, W.C.2.

hard school of experience he has learnt the necessity for and the true meaning of discipline, but he remains as intolerant of what to him is an ostentatious symbolism utterly foreign to his nature. In expecting him to adopt the whole ritual of the British army system are we not making the old mistake of trying to put new wine into old bottles? An inherent independence of character cannot be confined to the narrow channels of an old system. Let us gladly recognize that by devious routes peculiar to their characters the soldiers of this great empire have attained to the spirit of true discipline, however different the external signs of its presence may be.—I am, etc.,

CHARLES E. HERCUS, Major N.Z.M.C.

Palestine, March 2nd.

* * The context should, we think, have made it plain that our reference was solely to discipline in camps and billets, and not to discipline in the firing line. Australian prowess in the field is the admiration of the world. Sir James Barrett in the section of his book headed Discipline, after speaking of the bravery and resourcefulness of Australians in battle and their splendid behaviour when desperately injured, says: "The convalescent Australian presents another problem, as also does the soldier waiting at the base. The lines in Dr. Watts's hymn come to mind. In these circumstances his very fine qualities cause him to give trouble. His ingenuity in breaking bounds is worthy of a better cause. . . . The hardest part of military work is waiting. . . . All thoughtful Australian officers we know tell the same story: 'Give us discipline, and again and again discipline.'"

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on February 26th.

Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Norman, K.C.B., Director-General Medical Department, R.N., and Surgeon Rear-Admiral Sir G. L. Cheate, K.C.B., have been appointed Fellows of King's College.

A bequest of the late Dr. W. J. Mickle of £5,133 was accepted for the establishment in honour of his great-grandfather, William Julius Mickle, the poet, of an annual fellowship to be awarded to graduates of the university resident in London who have specially distinguished themselves in the advancement of medical art and science.

Three Beit Fellowships for Scientific Research, of the value of £175 a year each, are to be awarded. Applications must be received by the Rector, Imperial College, South Kensington, S.W.7, by May 31st.

Applications (1) for grants from the Dixon Fund for assisting scientific investigations must be received by the Academic Registrar between April 1st and May 15th; (2) for the Lindley Studentship for a student qualified to undertake research in physiology by April 30th; and (3) for the University Studentship in Physiology by May 31st.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

THIRD M.B. (*Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Pharmacy; Public Health, Medical Jurisprudence; Pathology and Elementary Bacteriology*).—C. N. Armstrong, J. E. Basham, E. C. Dagger, I. Giris, G. Hall, Norah H. Hamilton, G. J. D. Hammond, Margaret B. Herbst, T. H. Kirk, H. L. P. Peregrine, Alice M. Stenhouse.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE following medical degrees were conferred at a graduation ceremony on March 25th:

M.D.—Burjorji Sorabji Kanga, *A. G. Reid.
M.B., Ch.B.—† Hilda L. Laidlaw, †B. Yule, Marjorie Culloden, A. R. Forbes, N. B. Gadsby, Helen M. Gray, †A. G. Morison, Margaret A. Reid, Ellen J. Saunders, J. Skinner, T. A. H. Smith, †Violet M. G. Smith, H. G. Topping.

* Commended for thesis.

† Passed Final Professional Examination with distinction.

‡ Second class honours.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—†H. E. Reburn, †C. de B. Thomson, †T. T. Tiplady.
MEDICINE.—*H. P. Hodge, †M. Ibrahim, †H. E. Reburn, *†C. de B. Thomson.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—O. H. Brown, H. H. Selim.

MIDWIFERY.—C. de B. Thomson, J. B. Williamson.

* Section I.

† Section II.

The diploma of the society has been granted to Messrs. H. E. Reburn, C. de B. Thomson, and T. T. Tiplady.

Obituary.

JOHN GORDON, M.D.,
Aberdeen.

VERY many members of the British Medical Association far outside the city of Aberdeen, where he practised, will learn with great regret that Dr. John Gordon of Aberdeen has died unexpectedly. He had attended a luncheon on March 21st in connexion with the induction of the new incumbent of the West Parish Church and had proposed the health of the guests. Later that afternoon he was taken suddenly ill and died early on the morning of March 22nd.

John Gordon was the son of the late Mr. James Gordon of Keith and was born in 1849. He was for some years engaged in pharmacy, but always had in mind his intention to enter the medical profession. He entered Marischal College as a medical student and graduated M.B., C.M. Aberdeen with honours in 1884 and M.D. in 1888. After graduating, Dr. Gordon was associated in practice with the late Dr. Henry Jackson of Aberdeen, and ultimately succeeded him in practice. He was assistant physician to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and from 1908–11 was assistant professor and examiner in materia medica in the University of Aberdeen. His contributions to medical literature, all on therapeutical subjects, included a paper on the action of veratrum viride in puerperal eclampsia. He had served as physician to the Aberdeen General Dispensary and assistant surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children in Aberdeen.

Dr. Gordon took a great interest in the British Medical Association, had been president of the Aberdeen Branch, was a member of the Central Council, had served on the Representative Body, and was a frequent attendant at the annual meetings, where his clear sincerity and genial manner won him many friends. He was an active member of the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society, and had been its president. He did much public work in Aberdeen; among other offices he was chairman of the governing body of the Aberdeen Asylum for the Blind. Dr. Gordon married Miss Maria Ogilvie, D.Sc., Ph.D., by whom and by one son and two daughters he is survived.

RALPH WINNINGTON LEFTWICH, M.D., C.M.

WE regret to record the death, on March 25th, after a short illness, of Dr. Ralph Winnington Leftwich. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards visited Paris and Vienna. He graduated M.B. with honours, and C.M. at the University of Aberdeen in 1873, and took the degree of M.D. in 1875. He was house-surgeon, and afterwards for a time assistant physician, to the Shadwell Children's Hospital. Later on he engaged in general practice in Ebury Street, London, and held various medical appointments in connexion with London tramway companies. Dr. Leftwich took a keen interest and showed high capabilities in the practice of medicine. In 1888 he published *An Index of Symptoms*, which reached a seventh edition this year. Of another book, *The Pocket-Book of Treatment*, a third edition appeared in 1917. In 1913 he published a volume entitled *Tabular Diagnosis*, and in 1918 another on *Rational Therapeutics*. Dr. Leftwich was a keen student of Shakespeare's life and time, and to his paper showing that St. Saviour's, Southwark, was the poet's parish church when he lived in London, and presumably his place of worship, was due the erection of the Shakespeare Memorial there. Dr. Leftwich wrote several papers on subjects relating to Shakespeare, including one on John Hall, the physician, who was Shakespeare's son-in-law. So recently as March 19th Dr. Leftwich read before the Historical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine a paper founded on a detailed study of the authentic signatures of Shakespeare, in which it was shown that in each case there were clear indications, increasing with age, of writer's cramp; it was suggested that to this cause might properly be assigned the fact that during his last years Shakespeare added little or nothing to his earlier plays and poems, a circumstance for which no satisfactory explanation had hitherto been found. Of this paper, which was illustrated by facsimiles, an account was given in our columns on May 11th, 1918.

THE many friends of Dr. WILLIAM GEORGE CRESWELL, formerly of Birmingham and of Kingston-on-Thames, will hear with regret of his death after a few days' illness, at his house in Cobo, Guernsey, on March 17th. He studied medicine at Queen's College, Birmingham, and qualified in 1876, taking the M.D. degree at Durham University in 1892. Failing health compelled him eight or nine years ago to give up practice. After a voyage or two he settled in Cobo, and his health being somewhat restored by the climate, he took up work again, and at the time of his death had become one of the most popular practitioners in the island. He was a man of character, quick in decision, prompt in action, decided in his likes and dislikes. Though leading an active life he was a reader, a writer, a stout opponent in controversy, and a delightful letter writer to his intimates. Fond of social intercourse his wide sympathies brought him an extensive acquaintanceship, and provided him with an inexhaustible store of anecdotes that made him a most entertaining companion.

Deputy Surgeon-General SAMUEL JARDINE WYNDOWE, Madras Medical Service (retired), one of the few remaining Mutiny veterans, died at Uley, Gloucestershire, on March 19th, aged 89. He was the son of the late Captain Wyndowe, born in 1830, was educated at St. George's Hospital, where he was dresser to Frank Buckland, and took the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1854, and the degree of M.D., King's College, Aberdeen, in 1860. He entered the I.M.S. as assistant surgeon on March 24th, 1854, became surgeon on March 24th, 1866, surgeon-major on July 1st, 1873, and brigade-surgeon, when that rank was first instituted, on November 27th, 1879, retiring with an honorary step on June 15th, 1881. The year after he went to India he was appointed to a cavalry regiment of the Nagpur Irregular Force; in 1860 he was posted to civil employment in the Central Provinces, and soon after was appointed professor of chemistry in the Madras Medical College, and chemical examiner to the Government of Madras. In August, 1867, he was given the residency surgeoncy of Haidarabad, and held that post till his retirement. He served in the Indian Mutiny from 1857 to 1859, took part in the engagement at Sambulpur, and received the Mutiny medal.

Professor CHANTEMESSE of Paris, whose death was announced in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of March 1st, was born at Puy (Haute-Loire) in 1851. He was educated at the local lycée, where he had Emile Roux, late director of the Pasteur Institute, and Ch. Dupuy, who is a prominent figure in political life, among his school-fellows. His father, a lace maker, wished him to go into business, but the father's death left the son free to follow his vocation, and at the age of 25 he took up the study of medicine. After a brilliant career as a student he took his doctor's degree in 1884, being awarded a silver medal for his thesis on tuberculous meningitis in the adult. A year later he became physician to the Paris hospitals. A pupil of Cornil, he devoted himself to bacteriology, and his relations with Roux led to his being selected by Pasteur to assist Grancher in the study of treatment of rabies. His researches on typhoid fever won for him the Bréant Prize of the Académie des Sciences in 1888. In 1889 he was first among the candidates for the position of agrégé in medicine. Soon afterwards he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1897 he was appointed professor of experimental pathology in succession to Strauss. His scientific publications cover a very wide field of research, especially in hygiene. He was appointed auditor in the Comité consultatif d'hygiène de France in 1887, and in 1892 became a member of that body. In the following year he was appointed assistant inspector-general of sanitary services. He was charged with several scientific missions in France, Germany, Austria, and Turkey. In the last of these he won a great diplomatic triumph by persuading the Sultan to revive French teaching in the Constantinople school of medicine, in which it had been suppressed since 1870. He established a complete course of bacteriology in the Paris Faculty, which attracted many students, French and foreign. He was also much appreciated as a clinical teacher at the Hôtel-Dieu.

Medical News.

THE Wednesday social evenings of the Royal Society of Medicine will be suspended after this week for three weeks (April 9th, 16th, 23rd).

THE Research Defence Society has moved its office to the house of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square.

THE Minister of Pensions has decided that the regulations now in force as to the supply, repair, and renewal of artificial limbs for discharged sailors and soldiers shall be extended to retired officers.

NATHANIEL OSBORNE MCCONNELL, M.B., who was found guilty and sentenced to death, for the murder of Mary Reid, at Belfast Assizes on March 24th, has been reprieved, and the sentence has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

AT a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society on April 29th at 8.30 p.m. Lieut.-Colonel Nathan Raw, R.A.M.C., C.M.G., M.P., will read a paper on the position of medicine in the State. Visitors will be welcomed.

A THREE months' course of lectures and demonstrations on hospital administration will be given at the Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, Fulham, by the medical superintendent, Dr. R. M. Bruce, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m., beginning on Tuesday, April 8th. The fee for the course is £3 3s. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Embankment, E.C.

A SPECIAL meeting of the North of England Tuberculosis Society was held on March 20th at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to discuss the formation of a tuberculosis service on the lines suggested at the special conference held by the Tuberculosis Society in London on February 15th. Resolutions were passed expressing the opinion (1) that the formation of a separate tuberculosis service is not advisable, and (2) that the whole question of the status and conditions of service of those members of the public health service who are at present engaged in tuberculosis work should be referred to the Society of Medical Officers of Health for early consideration and action.

A NEW monthly journal entitled *Tubercle*—to be devoted to all aspects of tuberculosis, and intended to give tuberculosis workers an opportunity of forming a fraternity for mutual help—will appear in October next. It will contain, together with original articles, a summary of current pathological, clinical, and of sociological work. In the first few numbers an attempt will be made to present a digest of the situation during the war. The literature of tuberculosis will be reviewed, societies dealing with tuberculosis reported, and letters will appear from special correspondents abroad. The correspondence columns will be open for discussion of the problems of tuberculosis. The journal is under the general editorial direction of S. Roodhouse Gloyne, Claude Lillingston, Egbert Morland, and Stanley Tinker; the publishers are Messrs. Bale, Sons, and Danielsson, and the price is provisionally fixed at 25s. per annum, post free.

FIVE years ago the question of pensions for hospital officers was taken up by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, at the request of the Hospital Officers' Association, and a subcommittee of three was appointed to inquire and report as to the existing provision and to make recommendations. Their report has now been published, together with a dissentient memorandum by Sir William J. Collins. They find that for various reasons the total amount paid in pensions is abnormally small for the size and importance of the hospital service in London, and that the case submitted by the Hospital Officers' Association is generally made out. The full remedy for these defects they consider to be a general scheme embracing all the hospitals. The final recommendation of the majority is that a conference of hospital representatives should consider the whole question on the basis of providing the pensions by means of insurance policies paid for by joint contributions of employers and employees, with separate administration for disablement benefit. Sir William Collins in his memorandum demurs to the proposal for a scheme based upon recourse to insurance companies.

THE Royal Sanitary Institute will hold an annual congress at Newcastle-upon-Tyne from July 28th to August 2nd, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, who will give an inaugural address. There will be five sections—sanitary science and preventive medicine, engineering and architecture, hygiene of maternity and child welfare, personal and domestic hygiene, and industrial

hygiene. There will be in addition six conferences, of representatives of sanitary and port sanitary authorities, of medical officers of health, of engineers and surveyors, of veterinary inspectors, and of sanitary inspectors and health visitors. An exhibition will be held illustrating hygiene of infants and child welfare, housing, including the laying out of estates and construction, ship sanitation, municipal sanitation, and domestic health.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Public Analysts Mr. A. W. Stokes, F.I.C., pointed out that though the food control authorities had limited the percentage of meat which might be contained in sausages to be sold at a given price, they did not limit the quantities of bread, water, and fat. The desirability of limiting the quantities of water, bread, and fat was shown by a particular sample which contained about equal parts of added water, bread, fat, and meat. Since meat contained 70 per cent. of water and bread 40 per cent., no added water, he thought, should be allowed. In the United States the use of bread in sausages was prohibited, and as the bread was often soaked in water before use, the percentage of water in the finished product was thereby increased.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* are requested to communicate with the Office, 429, Strand, W.C.2, on receipt of proof.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that ALL letters on the editorial business of the *JOURNAL* be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the *JOURNAL*.

The postal address of the *BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION* and *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* is 429, Strand, London, W.C.2. The telegraphic addresses are:

1. EDITOR of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, *Aitology*, *Westrand, London*; telephone, 2631, Gerrard.

2. FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), *Articulate*, *Westrand, London*; telephone, 2630, Gerrard.

3. MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Medisecra*, *Westrand, London*; telephone, 2634, Gerrard. The address of the Irish Office of the *British Medical Association* is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CEYLON.

G. asks as to the best age to allow a boy to go to Ceylon. (1) Is the risk of enteric greater under 19? (2) How far does inoculation prevent this? (3) Should inoculation be repeated there after a year or so?

DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHUS FEVER.

DR. J. C. MCWALTER, writing from Egypt, states that, according to his observations, an early certain indication of typhus fever is the extremely dark, almost blackish, appearance of even a single drop of blood exuding from a needle-prick. He asks whether other observers have noticed this.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

STEWARDS FOR THE RECEPTION BY THE METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH, TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH.

THE honorary organizer of the reception to be given by the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the *British Medical Association* at the Guildhall, London, on the evening of Tuesday, April 8th, asks for volunteers to act as Stewards. He has received some names, but needs sixty or seventy more. Offers should be addressed to Dr. Reginald Morton (66, Harley Street, W.1), who will hold a meeting of the Stewards at the Guildhall on April 7th, at 3.30 p.m., when he will show the rooms and explain what will be required of the Stewards. The guests will be received from 8.30 to 9 p.m. by Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., F.R.S., President of the *British Medical Association*, and Dr. M. G. Biggs, President of the *Metropolitan Counties Branch*. A lantern lecture on Old London will be given twice during the evening by Mr. G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., Secretary of St. Thomas's Hospital; and Dr. A. C. Dove will take parties for tours of inspection of the Guildhall, including the museum, explaining points of historical and artistic interest. In the Great Hall there will be an exhibition of surgical instruments used by Lord Lister, John Hunter, and John Abernethy. There will be two concerts in the Council Chamber between 9 and 10.45, and dancing in the Art Gallery from 9 to 11. The band of the Royal Artillery will play in the Great Hall and afterwards for the dancing.

IODINE IN INFLUENZA.

DR. ANDRÉS SOBRINO of Madrid is an enthusiastic advocate of the use of iodine in the prophylaxis and curative treatment of influenza. For both purposes he prefers the tincture, given by the mouth, in quantities increasing from 5 minims

every three hours to 10, 15, 20, or more every two hours. He administers it in milk. He states that he has frequently seen cases of simple influenza in adults cut short within twenty-four hours by 45 minims of the tincture, that being the dose at which iodine begins to produce good therapeutic effects. He disclaims any objection to combining this treatment with other therapeutic measures, and has employed it with good results in association with local disinfection of the nasopharynx and the use of inhalations. We gather that in general he administers tincture of iodine as a preventive in doses of 15 minims thrice daily, or 5 minims every three hours; and to effect a cure he increases the dose to as much as 5 drachms daily. Dr. Sobrino upholds his case with fine ardour and a wealth of glowing phrases. Indeed, he regards the exhibition of iodine according to his plan as "the fundamental treatment of all infectious diseases."

SERVICE IN MALTA.

"MELITA" writes with reference to the correspondence under this head concerning service in Malta: Without doubt conditions in Cairo and Alexandria were the height (or depth) of luxury when compared with those in Malta. Nurses and V.A.D.'s, under canvas on the island, had a comparatively rough time, while their colleagues in Egypt were sipping the delights of Shepherd's and of the Grand Continental. Like many others who sailed for Malta in April, 1915, I did not escape until February, 1916, notwithstanding frantic attempts to achieve "active" service. "Volunteer 1914" asks "Is this strictly fair?" Well, it is not! But I cannot help thinking if indent were made in triplicate on the proper A.F., more of us might display that pretty ribbon.

"VOLUNTEER 1915" writes: I fully endorse the two letters appearing under this head. I volunteered for France in 1915, and was told by the authorities that my application was accepted. Afterwards I received a communication to the effect that medical officers were urgently required for Malta, and that I could not be sent to France. On my arrival at Malta I found it a hotbed of enteric and dysentery, as your correspondent states.

PITUITRIN IN MIDWIFERY.

DR. E. ARTHUR DANDO (Dudley) writes: I have used pituitrin in 150 labours, and my experience may be of interest. The preparation I use is "infundin" (B. W. and Co.), the quantity 0.5 c.cm. I inject deeply into the buttock after the os is well dilated. Labour is shortened, the suffering of the patient lessened, and the general practitioner's time saved. I have never had any bad result.

A RATIONED WORLD.

J. W. S. writes: A little girl, aged 5, was brought to my surgery by her mother in order to have a slight injury attended to. The little girl had fallen downstairs and sustained a wound of the face which required a couple of stitches. Contrary, perhaps, to what one might expect in the circumstances, she was perfectly at ease in my surgery and not a bit afraid. While I was preparing to attend to the injury the following dialogue actually took place:

Patient: Are you the doctor that brought me to my mother when I was a little baby?

Doctor: Yes.

Patient: Have you got any more?

Doctor: I'm sorry, I haven't at present.

Patient: Can you get me one?

Doctor (taking piece of pencil and paper and pretending to write): Well, I will put your name down for one.

Patient: When will you have it?

Doctor: I don't know yet.

Patient: Where will you get it?

Doctor: I cannot say just yet.

Patient: Shall I need a coupon?

A THERAPEUTIC PUN.

THE printing department of a special surgical (orthopaedic) centre has produced a little placard which makes a punning appeal to the disabled—thus:

WORK LIKE
HELEN B. HAPPY.

THE following appointments of certifying factory surgeons are vacant: Clay Cross (Derby), Glasgow, S.E. (Lanark), Hinckley (Leicester), Staveley (Derby), Tollcross (Lanark).

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, 429, Strand, London, not later than the first post on Wednesday morning preceding publication, and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *post restant* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.